

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT**  
**DISTRICT OF NEVADA**

ROOSEVELT MAURICE HOGG,

Plaintiff,

v.

COX et al.,

Defendants.

3:15-cv-00158-RCJ-WGC

**ORDER**

This action is a *pro se* civil rights complaint filed pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 1983 by a former state prisoner. On October 18, 2016, on remand from the Ninth Circuit, this Court issued an order directing Plaintiff to file an amended complaint within thirty days. (ECF No. 19 at 2). The thirty-day period has now expired, and Plaintiff has not filed an amended complaint or otherwise responded to the Court's order.

District courts have the inherent power to control their dockets and "[i]n the exercise of that power, they may impose sanctions including, where appropriate . . . dismissal" of a case. *Thompson v. Hous. Auth. of City of Los Angeles*, 782 F.2d 829, 831 (9th Cir. 1986). A court may dismiss an action, with prejudice, based on a party's failure to prosecute an action, failure to obey a court order, or failure to comply with local rules. See *Ghazali v. Moran*, 46 F.3d 52, 53-54 (9th Cir. 1995) (dismissal for noncompliance with local rule); *Ferdik v. Bonzelet*, 963 F.2d 1258, 1260-61 (9th Cir. 1992) (dismissal for failure to comply with an order requiring amendment of complaint); *Carey v. King*, 856 F.2d 1439, 1440-41 (9th Cir. 1988) (dismissal for failure to comply with local rule requiring *pro se* plaintiffs to keep court apprised of address); *Malone v. U.S. Postal Service*, 833 F.2d 128, 130 (9th Cir. 1987) (dismissal for

1 failure to comply with court order); *Henderson v. Duncan*, 779 F.2d 1421, 1424 (9th Cir. 1986)  
2 (dismissal for lack of prosecution and failure to comply with local rules).

3 In determining whether to dismiss an action for lack of prosecution, failure to obey a  
4 court order, or failure to comply with local rules, the court must consider several factors: (1)  
5 the public's interest in expeditious resolution of litigation; (2) the court's need to manage its  
6 docket; (3) the risk of prejudice to the defendants; (4) the public policy favoring disposition of  
7 cases on their merits; and (5) the availability of less drastic alternatives. *Thompson*, 782 F.2d  
8 at 831; *Henderson*, 779 F.2d at 1423-24; *Malone*, 833 F.2d at 130; *Ferdik*, 963 F.2d at 1260-  
9 61; *Ghazali*, 46 F.3d at 53.

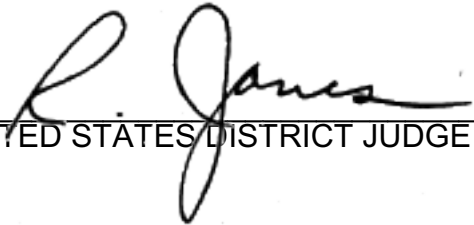
10 In the instant case, the Court finds that the first two factors, the public's interest in  
11 expeditiously resolving this litigation and the Court's interest in managing the docket, weigh  
12 in favor of dismissal. The third factor, risk of prejudice to Defendants, also weighs in favor of  
13 dismissal, since a presumption of injury arises from the occurrence of unreasonable delay in  
14 filing a pleading ordered by the court or prosecuting an action. See *Anderson v. Air West*, 542  
15 F.2d 522, 524 (9th Cir. 1976). The fourth factor – public policy favoring disposition of cases  
16 on their merits – is greatly outweighed by the factors in favor of dismissal discussed herein.  
17 Finally, a court's warning to a party that his failure to obey the court's order will result in  
18 dismissal satisfies the "consideration of alternatives" requirement. *Ferdik*, 963 F.2d at 1262;  
19 *Malone*, 833 F.2d at 132-33; *Henderson*, 779 F.2d at 1424. The Court's order requiring  
20 Plaintiff to file an amended complaint within thirty days expressly stated: "IT IS FURTHER  
21 ORDERED that if Plaintiff fails to file an amended complaint curing the deficiencies outlined  
22 in the screening order, this action shall be dismissed, with prejudice, for failure to state a  
23 claim." (ECF No. 19 at 3). Thus, Plaintiff had adequate warning that dismissal would result  
24 from his noncompliance with the Court's order to file an amended complaint within thirty days.

25 It is therefore ordered that this action is dismissed with prejudice based on Plaintiff's  
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1 failure to file an amended complaint in compliance with this Court's October 18, 2016, order.<sup>1</sup>

2 It is further ordered that the Clerk of Court shall enter judgment accordingly.

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4 DATED: This 6<sup>th</sup> day of December, 2016.

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7 UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE  
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26 <sup>1</sup> The Court further notes that Plaintiff failed to file an updated change of address with  
27 this Court following his release from prison. Pursuant to Nevada Local Special Rule 2-2, "[t]he  
28 plaintiff must immediately file with the court written notification of any change of address. The  
notification must include proof of service on each opposing party or the party's attorney.  
Failure to comply with this rule may result in dismissal of the action with prejudice." Nev. Loc.  
Special R. 2-2.